

SUGAR AND PLANTATIONS

EXPERT'S OPINION ON KONA TOBACCO

Old Sumatra Planter Inspects Plantations and Gives Ad- vice As To Future

Paul Friederichson, the tobacco expert, who inspected the Kona plantation in company with John P. Curtis and Jared Q. Smith, stated before leaving for San Francisco yesterday that he was very well pleased with the texture and appearance of the Hawaiian leaf. "Hawaii is not Sumatra and hence no direct comparison can be made," he said. "I was employed on one of the larger Sumatra plantations for about fourteen years, have had investments there and have also written a number of books and articles on the industry. Hence I am thoroughly conversant with the Sumatra tobacco industry."

Home 'Export' Best
"You in Hawaii must make your own experts. Our ways of doing things would probably not suit your conditions nor could you expect a Sumatra expert to succeed in Hawaii. He would have to first learn what his previous experience had taught him. In tobacco more than in any crop local experience is the best guide, for no two countries handle their crops in the same way. Whether you bring tobacco home here from Sumatra, Cuba, Florida or Connecticut, the rule is the same," Mr. Friederichson said, "they could not succeed unless they modified their practices to suit Hawaiian conditions."

"Nor would I go to Sumatra for seed each year as has been suggested. I would take the tobacco you now have, which is already acclimated and suited to your environment, and improve it by selection. Mr. Smith has already made a good beginning in this line of work at his plantation."

Hawaiian Tobacco Characteristics
"Hawaiian tobacco is not Sumatra," he said, "although it is quite remarkable in type and seems better than many tropical tobaccos. It is fine, silky and elastic. The texture is not the same, but the probability is you will learn how to overcome that difficulty through experience. Experience must be your guide. What we do in Sumatra would not necessarily be the best thing for you to do in Hawaii to bring about improvement."

"That is the first lesson you must learn," Mr. Friederichson said, "to forget what Cuba does, or what Sumatra does. It is well to know what they do, but it is not imperative that you should follow their practices and methods because Hawaiian tobacco is distinctive from any other type. When it makes a name and reputation, as it will some day, it will stand or fall on its own merits."

"Our Sumatra tobacco came originally from identical the same seed as the Havana tobacco, yet the two products are extremely unlike. Sumatra leaf is bitter and has no flavor. Cuban leaf is aromatic and highly flavored. Differences in soil and climate have wrought these changes."

Hawaiian Resembles Havana
He said further on this subject: "Your Kona tobacco is more like Cuban than Sumatra. In flavor it is not unlike some of the aromatic cigarette tobaccos. Perhaps it would be more profitable to attempt the production of cigarette and Cuban types in these islands. Experiments should certainly be directed along these lines."

"Of one thing I am certain, Hawaii can never compete with Sumatra in the matter of cheap labor. When a manufacturer buys Sumatra wrapper seed, he pays for it, and he pays for the labor of the continuous application of infinitely painstaking toil."

"All the fermenting house work in Sumatra is done by Chinese," he said. "The grading in particular requires care and an extreme nicety of judgment which can only be acquired by long practice. These Chinese coolies only know one thing, how to grade, or how to sweat the leaf, or what some other single operation. Hence a bale of Sumatra wrapper tobacco represents a tremendous total of skillful labor properly applied. No other type of tobacco is graded so uniformly or with such perfection. That is what the cigarmaker who buys Sumatra leaf pays for. It is not the climate nor the soil that creates this perfection, but skill and long experience."

Labor Conditions Different
"You have no 'coolies' in Hawaii. You cannot flog your laborers when they make mistakes. This is free America," Mr. Friederichson remarked, "hence I would not advise you to attempt too closely to follow or imitate Sumatra. Your market is the United States. Hence you must study what the home market wants and try to produce it. You will have to create your own experts, as I said before. No Sumatra man would know the American ways of getting work done and I am afraid you would have no end of trouble if you were to get a foreigner to manage a Hawaiian plantation. He might speak English 'book perfect,' but that would not do. He must be American and know the customs of the country."

Excellent Equipment
"I did not expect to find the equipment and preparation that you have for tobacco production, from what I had heard in San Francisco about the Kona industry," he stated. "Nor can I advise you what to do, whether to go on with it or not. That is something you in Hawaii will have to decide."

"You have a very fine equipment in

PRICES RULE LOWER IN EASTERN MARKET

Only 58,000 bags sold in New York during the week ending September 8. Willett & Gray state, in part, that weaker tendencies of the market have been caused by the lack of demand for refined sugar, both domestic and foreign, and this lesser demand is causing refiners to reduce their meltings, and it is expected that the meltings from now on will show a declining trend unless some unforeseen circumstance should develop.

All things considered present values appear to be running along the high level, with buyers only on the hand-to-mouth basis.

Any increased pressure to sell would increase prices downward.

Market Transactions
The month of September marks the dividing time between the buying by the country of cane refined sugar in largest proportions and its meeting of increased competition from the domestic beet refined ready for large and prompt deliveries in October and onwards at a reduced price from cane refined. The production of cane refined must naturally be on the hand-to-mouth basis to conform to the reduced demand and prices should also naturally go on to a declining trend as competition with beet increases.

Cuban Surplus Large
Receipts this week of 17,433 tons compare favorably with those of last year of 16,000 tons. Exports are 35,477 tons of which, according to Mr. Hines, 2000 tons are destined to New Orleans, 2000 tons of Galveston and 5000 tons to Europe, the balance coming to the United States Atlantic Ports. Last year's exports of 74,000 tons reflect the large shipments at that time, both to this country and the United Kingdom, to cover the large purchases of raws after the outbreak of war in Europe.

Stocks although reduced to 385,956 tons, are high when compared with 238,000 tons and 200,000 tons for the two preceding campaigns at this time. During the early part of the week it was reported that rain was wanted for the growing crop but later cables give rain in light showers. Four Centrals continue to grind, against 2 last year. Visible supply is 2,476,902 tons, or 50,000 tons less than a year ago.

Good Buildings and Rich Lands
If you do decide to go on you should not expect to get returns for at least three years. I would suggest that you plant a small area, say not over 250 acres, the first three years, and then if the outlook is good go into it on a larger scale. A 250-acre crop would be as small an area as you should plant because you must have quantity to get the proper fermentation with these fine-textured tropical tobaccos.

Tropical Methods Best
"Your fermenting houses ought to have more light and air in them. Our tobacco warehouses in Sumatra are built more like your wharf sheds in Honolulu, light, open and well ventilated. There must never be any water put on these silky textured tobaccos more than what is absorbed from the air."

"The water is in the leaf naturally and if it is sweated right the fermentation will bring it out. Hence you want light and air and lots of room in a fermenting house. Built wharf sheds in Honolulu, light, open and well ventilated. There must never be any water put on these silky textured tobaccos more than what is absorbed from the air."

Two Years' Weather
As a comparison of the weather, that two seasons can bring forth, George L. Robertson said yesterday that the gauge at the 900 foot level at Honouliuli showed 84 inches of rain in August, 1914 and only 3.8 inches during August, 1915. The whole Hawaiian district and Kohala are too dry for comfort.

Oahu's Big Field
Oahu Sugar Company finished grinding its 1915 crop of about 29,610 tons, September 11. The total is 1600 tons over the January estimate and 3860 tons less than the record crop of 1914. The 1917 crop of this plantation if present plans carry will be well over forty thousand tons.

Imports in 1915
The value of cane sugar imported into the United States during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1915 increased to \$174,000,000 from \$161,000,000 in 1914. Coffee imports decreased \$4,000,000. The year's import trade totaled \$1,674,200,000, a decrease of \$219,700,000 compared with 1914. Manufacturers other than food products account for most of the reduction, their total imports in 1915 being \$574,300,000, or \$194,900,000 less than in the fiscal year 1914. Imports of crude materials for use in manufacturing in 1915 aggregated \$575,100,000, a fall of \$57,700,000 compared with the previous year. The domestic demand for this class of foreign merchandise increased, however, during the latter portion of the year and in June, the closing month, imports were 20 per cent more than in June last year. Imports of foodstuffs during the fiscal year 1915 amounted to \$518,800,000, an increase of \$43,300,000 over 1914.

DEFENSE OF HAWAII BY EASTERN JOURNAL

Criticisms of Planters By Indiana Congressman Rouses Ire Of 'Sugar'

Sugar, in its September issue takes up the cudgels in behalf of the Hawaiian planters, and main industry both of which have been much maligned by members of the congressional party who were guests of the Territory last May. Under the caption "Misinformation against" the official organ of the best sugar interests says:

"Now, as for myself," one of Indiana's representatives in Congress is credited with saying recently, "I want it known that there is not one atom of the sugar tariff man about me."

Riches Too Quickly
"This outspoken gentleman was a member of the party that returned from a tour of Hawaii a couple of months ago. While in Hawaii the gentleman got the impression that the Hawaiian sugar men are making money too fast. It is not known who furnished him this information, but whoever it was, if he be not misquoted, must have been a veritable mine of misinformation. Somebody told him that the sugar men are making an average of \$750 an acre, and that some land has been known to produce 500 tons of sugar cane in one year."

"The Indiana statement goes on to say in its statements. Without knowing anything about him personally we will take it for granted that he makes them in good faith. If he honestly believes that not about 200 tons of sugar cane to the acre in Hawaii is certainly has grounds for arriving at the conclusion that the islands do not need protection."

False Impression Created
"The trouble with such mis-statements, however, is not so much one man's belief, even though that man be a national lawmaker, so much as it is the false impression they create wherever they are given publicity in the press of the country. We can refute them and prove them incorrect time after time in these columns, but, unfortunately, our circulation is not as broad as the daily press. The statement goes forth that Mr. So-and-so has been to Hawaii or somewhere else and while there he investigated conditions thoroughly. He was told this and that and the other thing. That settles it."

"The present investigator makes the statement that somebody told him Hawaii produces 200 tons of sugar cane to the acre. How many who read that interview know anything about it—how many of them will ever realize that once upon a time the famous Kona plantation on Oahu, near Honolulu (in a section remarkably well favored with fertile soil, well sheltered and with exceptional irrigation facilities yielded as high as 69 tons of cane to the acre from which was produced 8.8 tons of sugar, whereas against this high yield is the average for the whole territory of something like 4.89 tons of sugar to the acre."

Opposed to Protective Tariff
"On these statements he bases his opposition to any protection to the American sugar industry, of which Hawaii is a part. If he has any influence and his elements carry weight, all those who of his remarks will probably agree with him. The pity of it is that he was not provided with a better source of information on his travels."

"It is estimated that it costs approximately \$56.91 to produce and market a ton of Hawaiian sugar. This is exclusive of interest on depreciation and the income tax. It is also true that the average price received by Hawaiian planters for their sugar during the period 1910-1914 was \$78.27 a ton. Taking these figures, for example, and deducting, \$56.91 from \$78.27 leaves \$21.36 a ton, or \$200 in hundred pounds, out of which must also come interest, depreciation, etc. The amount of duty the refiners have to pay on Cuban 96 test sugar is \$20.94 a ton, or \$1,004 a hundred pounds."

Refiners Would Reap Profit
"If the duty were entirely removed the Hawaiian men would be deprived of every cent of their margin between cost and selling price. To get Hawaii, the refiners have to pay on the basis of Cuban 96 test sugar plus the import duty. If they can get their sugar without paying any duty so much the better for them. Their powers of absorption have been proved boundless. That the consumer does not benefit by any reduction in the import duty has been amply proved since March, 1914, when the tariff was cut 25 per cent."

"The gentleman objected to the prevalence of Japanese labor, and states that he is opposed to levying a protective duty to take care of alien labor. If he has any plan for populating the islands with a high grade of labor it is certain the planters will not object. It is not known what sort of workmen he expected to find in the cane fields. That he found any is due to the fact that the planters are paying them all they can afford. He likely forgets that the operating under the American flag the Hawaiian planters are operating at a disadvantage that can only be made good by a corresponding protection."

No Cheap Labor
"Being a part of the United States the labor laws forbid any indentured immigration or the importation of cheap Chinese labor. Whether the workers are to be classified as alien or not, the fact remains that Hawaii being a part of the United States her labor

WAIHOLE INCREASING CAPITAL STOCK

There will be a special meeting of the shareholders of the Waihole Water Company in the director's room at M. Hackfeld & Company's at ten o'clock this morning to decide whether the capital stock shall be increased from \$1,000,000 to \$2,000,000. George Radlek said yesterday that contractor Jorgenson has again speeded up the excavation work. At the north entrance his men are making sixteen feet per day. Considering the character of the rock and the tremendous flow of water encountered this constitutes record work in tunnel sinking.

WAIALUA'S BIG CROP

Waialua Agricultural Company will finish grading its 1915 crop next Friday. The exact total is not as yet known, but T. H. Petrie said yesterday that it will be a little more than 31,000 tons which was the estimate. This will be over 700 tons more than was harvested in 1914.

LIHUE AND GROVE FARM

Lihue Plantation Company finished grinding its 1915 crop of 20,158 tons August 27. This is 158 tons more than the January estimate.

SOME MORE WEATHER.
There were good rains on Maui and Kauai Friday and Saturday nights, but it has been hot and dry since. The plantations on Oahu are still praying for rain. Kau has had perfectly lovely rains of the "made to order variety." Oahu has had good rains for the cane but the flume water is still short.

KAIWIKI LESS THAN ESTIMATE
Kaiwika Sugar Company finished grinding its 1915 crop September 4. The crop is 6,574 tons or 426 tons less than the January estimate and 358 tons less than was harvested in 1914.

ONOMAHA BEETS RECORD.

Onomaha Sugar Company will finish grinding early next week and will turn slightly over 21,000 tons or 3,000 tons over the very conservative January estimate. The crop has been delayed by lack of flume water.

HONOKA'A ENDS HARVEST

Honokaa Sugar Company finished grinding its 1915 crop of about 8,800 tons yesterday. This is 1200 tons less than was estimated last January, but is 1500 tons more than was harvested in 1914.

shares in the benefits of other labor working under the American flag, and the burden thereof naturally falls on the shoulders of the employer. If the gentleman has any plan for supplying the Hawaiian sugar planters with a plentiful supply of "alien" labor paid what that same labor would get in its native haunts, then it might be proper to discuss whether Hawaii needed protection or not."

"There is no disputing that it is alien, but it doesn't take it long to imitate the boasted spirit of American freedom. An instance is that of a flock of 240 Portuguese that set sail for the mainland back in 1913, if we are not mistaken in the year. They had been recruited at great trouble and expense by the Hawaiian planters. They hadn't been there long—a part of them no more than one month—before they got a taste of better wages and better living conditions. They evidently decided that what was good in small doses must be corresponding in larger ones, and they suddenly swarmed out day and flew away to San Francisco."

Outsides to Spite Face
"Another thing the gentleman from Indiana evidently overlooks and that is when he seeks to hit the Hawaiian sugar industry he deals a body blow at his own state. If he doesn't know, he ought to, that there is a million dollar plant in his state and the desire for many more of the same kind. If the land can be cultivated in a series of years, hence every effort must be made to make the land permanently richer, and yet more fruitful. The quickest and cheapest way to do this is to run every pound of feeding wastes through cattle, sheep, horses or hogs and apply every pound of manure to the soil."

Good and Bad Practice
"Following under trash and green manure crops of corn, Jack beans and lucerne is good agriculture, but not the best. Always it must be remembered that the greatest response comes from commercial fertilizers used on the richest land. There is no reason why a cane field that has grown five tons of sugar should not produce ten tons if the land can be systematically built up in a series of years. Hence every effort must be made to make the land permanently richer, and yet more fruitful. The quickest and cheapest way to do this is to run every pound of feeding wastes through cattle, sheep, horses or hogs and apply every pound of manure to the soil."

Greens Do Not Rob Soil
"The idea that cultivation of crops robs the land and makes it poorer is given up. The accepted opinion of modern cultivators is exactly the contrary."

Professor Lipman has recently conducted scientific experiments in New Jersey which confirm the findings of many European investigators, along these very lines. Rich soils and especially those made rich by the cumulative action of a series of years absorb much nitrogen from the air. Lipman found that a non-urea rich soil will often take more nitrogen from the air in the course of one season than a crop of legumes would add if grown on the land and turned under."

New D's overies
The investigator found that the nitrogen in a small plot of soil exposed to the weather but kept free of vegetation for one year increased one thirty-fifth of an ounce. In an equal volume of the same soil the nitrogen

CHAMBERLAIN'S PAIN BALM.

A touch of rheumatism, or a twinge of neuralgia, whatever the trouble is, Chamberlain's Pain Balm drives away the pain at once and cures the complaint quickly. First application gives relief. When a bottle of it is kept in the house the pain of burns and scalds may be promptly relieved, cuts and bruises quickly healed and swellings promptly reduced. In fact, for the household it is just such an embolism as every family should be provided with. For sale by all dealers. Chamberlain & Co., Ltd., agents for Hawaii.

RICH SOILS RICHER FROM CULTIVATION

Especially If Stable Manures Are Used Instead of Commercial Fertilizers

Much has been written on the subject of the improvement of farm lands, by growing leguminous crops upon them, crops of beans, cowpeas and clovers to be turned under to rot in the soil, thereby increasing the store of nitrogen and humus. A good deal of what has been written has been theoretical and not based on actual scientific experiments. Some of it is true but there has been a marked tendency to ascribe too much of what is gained to the use of legumes and too little to the recuperative capacity of the soil itself.

Recent scientific investigations prove that rich soils tend to become richer through cultivation. Poor soils on the other hand tend to become poorer. Physical factors such as the lay of the land, its slope and exposure to wind and rain, have quite as much to do with its fertility as the growth of given crops on a particular area even though those crops are of the much vaunted leguminous persuasion.

Sounds Like Heresy
This statement of the case sounds like heresy and yet under certain conditions soils may gain more nitrogen from the air without legumes than with them. Again losses of fertility may be greater through the washing of the surface soil by rains than through the permanent removal of plant food by selling crops off the land. The problem is not at all a simple one.

The greatest increases in crop production follow the application of high grade fertilizers on rich soils. The same rule applies in the use of green manures. The richer the land is to start with the greater will be the gain from fertilizers applied.

It is not a commercial proposition to try to build up poor land by means of commercial fertilizers. An acre of soil to the depth of one foot weighs three and a half million pounds. Hence if the soil is sterile to start with it would take a good many years and a great many tons of fertilizer to make any appreciable permanent gain in the percentage of available plant food in an acre of poor soil.

Animal Manures Are Best
Poor lands can be built up by plowing under green manure. Nevertheless it is wise to feed green crops to animals to get humus rather than the slow crops. It is also wise to feed animals to get manure rather than to try to increase the permanent store of fertility of the soil by using commercial fertilizers.

The question of whether or not to combine cattle feeding with sugar cane cultivation has been considered mostly from the standpoint of getting a direct profit out of a waste product. Turning the trash and cane tops under is undoubtedly an improvement over the former practice of burning the fields, but the planters are not getting the most out of their land even then. The heaviest gain from combining animal husbandry with sugar production would come from the increased fertility and cane producing capacity of the fields if they could receive annual dressings of manure.

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Following under trash and green manure crops of corn, Jack beans and lucerne is good agriculture, but not the best. Always it must be remembered that the greatest response comes from commercial fertilizers used on the richest land. There is no reason why a cane field that has grown five tons of sugar should not produce ten tons if the land can be systematically built up in a series of years. Hence every effort must be made to make the land permanently richer, and yet more fruitful. The quickest and cheapest way to do this is to run every pound of feeding wastes through cattle, sheep, horses or hogs and apply every pound of manure to the soil."

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New D's overies
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increased by one-tenth of an ounce simply through growing under a non-leguminous crop. When one third of an ounce of an ounce of nitrogen was added it increased to one-third of an ounce in the same period.

In other words, rich soils, and especially those soils which have been made rich by the use of manures, are naturally increasing in fertility all the time, whether crops are grown or not. It is here that the great advantage lies in combining animal husbandry with sugar production.

CULEBRA CUT ON RAMPAGE HELD UP HAWAIIAN CARGOES

"Today's prices do not matter very much," said A. M. Nowell, manager of the Sugar Factor's company, yesterday, "but the prices next Monday and Tuesday are going to be very important."

Culebra Cut has been misbehaving again. The Columbian, which had been out thirty-eight days, and the Panaman, which had been out thirty days, only got through to San Cristobal Monday. At the same time they left the north entrance of the canal, heading for Delaware Breakwater, the Minnesotan, which left island ports eleven days ago, was just nosing in at Balboa. Hence there will be three large Hawaiian cargoes totaling over 20,000 tons, due at Atlantic ports all in one bunch next Monday or Tuesday, and good prices at that time will be very important.

What Crop Is Left
Today the Sugar Factors have about 100,000 tons about or to ship to bring their full quota up to the estimated 533,000 tons, which is to be their share of the 1915 crop. Prices are trending downward for both raw and refined because the holders of surplus cane stock want to move their holding before the new crop gets on the market. Consumption has been disappointing this summer and an 800,000-ton crop of beets is coming on. The sugar market is now and has been in strong hands. Mr. Nowell said, but they are apparently trying to create trade and are cutting prices to promote sales. These low prices will hit about one-fifth of the 1915 crop.

PLANTATION OVER-RUNS ESTIMATE
Kokian Plantation Company completed its 1915 harvest September 4. The crop totaled 4,672 tons which is 972 tons more than the January estimate and 1447 tons more than was harvested last year.

HAWAII MILL PAU
Hawaii Mill Company has finished grinding 3725 tons. Harvesting ended September 11, but drying off low grades may turn out another twenty tons or so.

This company will begin grinding its 1916 crop in about another month. This crop is to be a very small one, probably between 1000 and 1500 tons, simply a clean up. This plantation was sold about a year ago and the 1917 crop will belong to the new management.

Ships For Honolulu Delayed By Slides In the Culebra Cut
A despatch from Panama dated September 5, says that a new slide in the Canal had blocked the passage of all ships, including the Panama-Pacific liners Finland and Kronland, the former eastbound, the latter from New York for San Francisco. There were twenty-two vessels waiting for the reopening of traffic. The despatch said that the dredges had excavated 40,000 cubic yards of mud and stone within twenty-four hours, a record for dredging. There was some chance of vessels passing through the Canal until September 7, it was stated, and the Finland and Kronland were expected to be delayed until the end of last week because of their greater draft.

Both For Vladivostok
Two ships for Honolulu, the British steamers Inverclyde and City of Bombay, evidently were delayed by the slide. They sailed some same day, Tuesday, from the Canal. The Inverclyde sailed from New York, August 28, and should have been out of the Canal within eleven days, on September 8; and the City of Bombay sailed from New York August 29, and should have been out of the Canal September 9. Both ships are for Vladivostok, and are due here about October 1.

It appears that the United States naval collier Proteus escaped the slide. She sailed from Norfolk, August 24, and should have been through the Canal before the slide. She probably will arrive here Sunday or Monday with coal for Olongapo, Philippine Islands.

Two More Years
It is estimated that it will be two years before the Culebra Cut has been closed so as to prevent slides and the bulging of the bottom of the Canal under pressure from the hills. Until then, blockades are likely to be frequent. The bottom of the ditch is quicksand and other soft earth, which is forced up by the weight of the hill above.

RAINS TO LEEWARD
Waianae had a good rain Sunday followed by a regular souther Monday afternoon. The Monday rain also flooded the entire western section of Ewa, the water standing two feet deep in the government road west of Eial. Several automobiles were driven out and the planters are feeling better even if tourists had to swim for it. At Waianae Mill the gauge showed 40 of an inch Sunday and 86 Monday and the Ewa fields towards Waianae got more.

J. M. Dowsett said yesterday that whenever Waianae gets a wetting, the tobacco and Kawaihewa are sure to have a good crop. Incoming cargoes from the Big Island yesterday reported between three and four inches at Kawaihewa, and heavy cloud banks over Kula so Mr. Dowsett's prediction held true.

ECZEMA ON HANDS FOR TEN YEARS
Were Raw All Over and the Humor was Spreading to Body and Limbs — Professional Treatment did No Good—Daughter had Eczema, Too.

CUTICURA A SUCCESS IN BOTH THESE CASES
"I had eczema on my hands for ten years. At first it would break out only in winter. Then it finally came to stay. I had three good doctors to do all they could but none of them did any good. I then used one box of Cuticura and in two weeks I was completely cured. My hands were raw all over, inside and out, and the eczema was spreading all over my body and limbs. Before I had used one bottle of Cuticura Resolvent, together with the Cuticura Ointment, my sores were nearly healed, and ever since the time I had used the third bottle, I was entirely well. I had a good appetite and was fresher than I ever was. To any one who has any skin or blood disease I would heartily advise them to get Cuticura and get well. My hands, cured by the use of Cuticura, have never given me the least bit of trouble up to now. I cannot recommend Cuticura highly enough, it has done me and my family so much good. My daughter's hands this summer became perfectly raw with eczema. She could get nothing that would do them any good until she tried Cuticura. She used two bottles of Cuticura Resolvent and one box of Cuticura Ointment and in two weeks they were entirely cured. I have used Cuticura for other members of my family and it always proved successful. I recommend it to any one with eczema. After once using it you will never use anything else. Mrs. M. E. Tullin, Speers Ferry, Va., Oct. 10, 1907."

KEEPING THE HAIR

To prevent dry, thin and falling hair, remove dandruff, itchy itching and irritation, and promote the growth and beauty of the hair, frequent shampooing with Cuticura Soap and occasional dressing with Cuticura are usually effective. Special and full directions accompany each package of Cuticura.